FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 11, 1847. [NO. 1562.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY [illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

BACON AND TOBACCO.

1000 LBS. LARD,
3000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 lbs. cheap Manufactured Tobacco. For sale by
COOK & TROY.
May 4, 1847. 61-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having made a Note on the 4th January last, payable to Elisha Bolton, of Horry District, S. C. one day after date, for Four Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, for and in consideration of a Negro Woman and Child, which Negro Woman proved to be unsound: This is therefore to forewarn any person not to trade for said Note, as I am determined not to pay the same.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.
Woodsville, May 1, 1847. 61-2w

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE Annual Examination on the 11th and 12th, will close on Thursday the 13th of May, with the Exercises of the graduating class. The next Term of 10 months will begin on the 1st of July. Students from a distance can be received during the June vacation.

Classes in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy, will have the aid of a valuable apparatus.

Greensborough, N. C. April 25, 1847. 61-3tp

THE CHEAPEST GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS,

WISHING to change his business, has reduced the price of Goods, and is determined to sell LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere, viz:—

Colored and mourning Lawns and Muslins at 10, 12½, 20, 25, 30 and 40 cents.

Balzorines reduced [illegible] from 20 to 90 cts per yd.

English, French and American Prints, new styles, from [illegible] cents.

English, French and American Ginghams, 18 to [illegible] cents.

Colored and half-mourning Gingham Muslins, 20 to 35 cents.

[illegible] Cotton for Skirts, 9 cents.

[illegible] 8½ 15.

Swiss and Book Muslins, from 25 to 50 cents per yard.

Plain Jaconet and Plaid Cambrics, from 15 to 40 cents.

Silk and Berege Scarfs, from $1 25 to $6.

Silk Fringes for 8 cents.

Silk Buttons for Ladies' dresses, from 5 to 50 cts. per dozen.

Colored Cravats, 2½ cents per yard.

Embroidered Bobbin Edgings, from 6¼ to 25 cents [illegible].

Cotton Laces at 1, 1½ and 2 cts per yd. by the piece.

Worked Collars, single and double, from 45 cents to $2 50.

Superior Kid Gloves, all colors, from 65 to 75 cts.

Cotton Hose and half Hose, from 10 to 25 cents.

[illegible] solid headed Pins, the best article made, all sizes, 12½ cents per paper.

New York [illegible] Pins, at 5 and 6¼ cents per paper.

A great variety of new style Bonnets, and Childrens' Bonnets and Flowers, at low prices,—a few ready trimmed, &c. &c.

With every other article you may call for in the Dry Goods line, both for Gentlemen's and Ladies' wear, in proportion with the above prices. Call and see the Goods, and we'll make the prices suit.

No. 3 Green street.
May 1, 1847. 61-4w

A CARD.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to those who have [illegible] by his notice sometime since for [illegible] money [illegible], but as all did not, he would again appeal to those who are still delinquent, and request any who may be in attendance at the present term of Superior Court, to avail themselves of this notice to liquidate said debts; and those who may not, are requested to do so at farthest by next June term, as it is important with me they should.

N. B. Any and all having claims will present them.

GEO. W. McDONALD.
May 3, 1847. 61-3w

BELLS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish BELLS of all sizes from 20 to 15,000 lbs., suitable for Churches, Fire, Factories, Steamboats, &c.—They are warranted of superior quality and tone, and have obtained the premium at the "New York State Fair" for several years past. I have sold a large number in this city and vicinity, and can refer to any of the purchasers as to tone, quality, &c. One recently sold of 2084 lbs. to the Catholic Church at Laurel, Md. has been heard eight miles, and gives entire satisfaction. An assortment generally kept on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. HASKELL, Agent
for A. Meneely, Baltimore, Md.
April 28, 1847. 61-9w

INFAMOUS TRAFFIC!!
Fever and Ague Patients!!

IS it not an Infamous Traffic for Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and other Merchants, to buy up Spurious, Adulterated, Repudiated and Counterfeit Rowand's Tonic Mixture, at auction, and from irresponsible and swindling medicine venders, for two or three dollars per dozen, and then to sell it to the ignorant and unwary, as the genuine Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture, for one dollar the bottle! and when they well know besides that this counterfeit trash has been universally condemned worthless and inert, and WILL NOT CURE THE AGUE! I know of no more inhuman and dastardly conduct in men laying any claim to respectability, or honesty.

Look carefully for the "Written Signature of John R Rowand," on a paper label across the mouth of every bottle, without which "guard" it never can be genuine, however knavish medicine-venders may falsify and try to deceive.

Agency in Fayetteville, N. C. at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
May 1, 1847. 61-11wks

BEWARE OF THE ROBBER.

THE Subscriber's Store was broken open on Sunday the 18th of April, and a quantity of goods taken therefrom. They were traced to the house of Asa T Hurley, and most of them were found there. Hurley himself ran off when the goods were found, and has not since been heard of. The object of this is to warn the public to be on their guard against him. He is about 18 to 20 years of age, red complexion, a good deal of beard for one of his age, very quick spoken, is illiterate; about 5½ feet high.

W. W. DYE.
Moore county, May 1. 61-3w

☞ A Public Examination of the Students connected with the Carthage Male and Female Institute, will take place on the last Thursday and Friday in May. The Trustees and patrons of the Institute will be gratified to see the friends of learning present on that occasion.

May 1, 1847. 61-3w

New Goods again!

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale—Linen Tapes and Bobbin; col'd and white Hose and half Hose; col'd and white Gloves; Silk Mitts; Kid Gloves; Cambric, Jaconet, Book, Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; Ginghams; Calicoes; Printed Lawns; Embroidered Robes; Lisle Thread; Lace Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Swiss Insertings and Edgings; Silk Berage Scarfs, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lain; Balzorines; Berage; Linen Cambric hem-stitched Handkerchiefs; Pongee and Bandanna Pocket Handkerchiefs; black Mattiona Cravats; Italian and Croton Cloth; white Marseilles Vesting; white and col'd Linen Drills; striped and cross-barred French Cassimere; fine blk Doe-skin Cassimere; French Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; fine unbleached Shirting and Drilling; bleached Shirting and Sheetings; brown Sheeting and Shirting; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Marshall's Patent Thread, Raworth's and other Spool Cotton; Canvass Needles and Worsted for Embroidering; Printed Chimney Screens; Window Bands and House Paper; French Lace, plain Straw, English Straw, and Fluted Lawn Bonnets; Artificial Flowers and Tabs; Palm-leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Men's and Youths' Cloth and Glazed Caps; Silk Parasols; Sun Shades; Silk, Scotch, Gingham, and other low priced Umbrellas.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Scissors; German Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Draw Knives; Hand Saws; Mill Saw Files; Horse Rasps; Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes; Jack, Smooth, Fore, Jointer, Match and Sash Planes; Iron-rim'd, Brass Knob, Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks; Wood Screws; Saddle Tacks and Brads; Collins' and other approved makers' Axes; Chopping Hatchets; Broad Axes; short handle Pans; long handle Shovels; Ames' Spades; Wagon Boxes; Cut and Wrought Nails; English and Swedes Bar Iron; Cast and German Steel.

Groceries.

Loaf and Pulverised Sugar; Green Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; New Orleans and St. Croix Sugar; Spices; Indigo; Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards; Dupont's Gunpowder; Mould and Drop Shot; Window Glass; White Lead; Foot Mats; Painted Pails, and Corn Brooms.

Also, 50 barrels MACKEREL.
May 4, 1847. 61-3m

A GOOD COOK FOR SALE.

A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, of excellent character, about 45 years of age, for sale. Apply to C. B. MALLETT.
May 3, 1847. 61-tf

Patent Shower Baths.

Only a few more left of the same sort.

FIVE are all that is unsold, and the Subscriber will not order any more, unless he has applications for six or more. Therefore those wishing to procure one of these Baths should call soon.

G. DEMING.
May 1. 61-3w

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages, 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

Jan'y 1847. 50-eowly

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 60tf

FISH.

23 BBLS. Halifax Herring, No. 1, superior.
26 do Yarmouth ditto, No. 1, do.
For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
April 15, 1847. 59-4w

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

TO MILLERS.

ONE pair first quality BURR STONES, and the IRONS and GEARING of a Flouring Mill complete. For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
April 1847. 59-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

Rebecca Whitley *vs.* George Whitley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case has eluded the process and fled from the State, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said George Whitley shall make his appearance before the Judge of the Court of Equity in and for the county of Stanly, at the Court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and set for hearing ex parte.

In testimony whereof, I, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, do hereunto set my hand, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st.

60] J. H. TREADWELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

Arch'd Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, Shockly Gibson and wife Elizabeth, John S. Harrell and wife Lovedy.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and 71st of American Independence.

[58 6w] J. McLAURIN.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment;) French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silesias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doe skin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap d'Etes; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 56tf

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick Rowland's Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy by the name of JOE, who absconded from me about the first of this month, or Fifteen Dollars for the confinement of him in any Jail so that I can get him. Joe is black and quite likely and very shrewd; about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, probably 19 or 20; will weigh about one hundred and forty or fifty pounds. He will no doubt try to make his way to a free State; he may have free papers, and try to pass himself off for one of the Reeds. He may attempt to pass in woman's clothing, as his wife is a free woman. If he has her free papers, they will be in the name of Eleanor Reed, or if his wife is with him, she may pretend to have a title for him as I am informed she pretends to have.—There are a great many free persons of color by the name of Reed in this vicinity, and probably he has procured some of their free papers.

C. N. WHITE.
Concord, April 23, 1847. 60-tf

Received this day per Steamer Fayetteville,

5 HHDS PORTO RICO SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGAR. For sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
April 23. 60tf

DISSOLUTION of the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Peter Evans & Co., by mutual consent. All persons having claims on said firm will present them to Henry J. Dennis for settlement, as he is authorised to settle all demands against the firm.

PETER EVANS,
PETER G. EVANS,
HENRY J. DENNIS.
April 27, 1847. 60-3w

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES,
TO BE DRAWN IN MAY, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$40,000!
$15,000! 25 of $1,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 24, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, May 22, 1847.

13 Drawn Nos. out of 75.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $40 000, 1 of 15 000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3 500, 1 of 2,748⅓, 1 of 2 500, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, 28 of 300, 200 of 200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	30 00

$50,000!
$15,000! $10,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 26, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, May 29, 1847.

60 Number Lottery.

11 drawn Nos. in each Package of 20 Tickets.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000 is	$50 000
1	Do.	15,000	15,000
1	Do.	10,000	10,000
1	Do.	5,000	5,000
1	Do.	2 360	2 360
10	Prizes of	1,200 are	12,000
10	Do.	600	6 000
20	Do.	300	6,000
120	Do.	200	24,000

Tickets $15—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of Packages of		20 Wholes,	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Quarters,	35 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Eighths,	17 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO, Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
April 18, 1847. 59 4dpd

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

JUST RECEIVED, per "Evergreen,"

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of Drap-d'Ete, Drap-d Vienna, Queen's Cloth, Yarn Dull, Check Linen D'Orsays, Croton Cloth and Tweeds Sacks, Dress and Frock COATS.

Marseilles, Bombazine, Cassimere, black Satin and Polka Silk VESTS.

Drap-d'Ete, Linen and Cotton PANTS.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
April 3, 1847. 57tf

Valuable LANDS for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his LANDS, situate in the lower end of Richmond county, within three miles of Little Pedee, which is navigable at and above that point. One tract contains about 500 acres, 100 of which is in a good state of cultivation, with a convenient dwelling and other outhouses. The other tract, joining the above, contains about 200 acres, 75 in cultivation, with a dwelling and other houses.—Both tracts are well adopted to the growth of Corn and Cotton, with large quantities of pine suitable for ton timber and turpentine. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to come and examine the premises. I am determined to sell at some price, either the whole or in separate tracts, as suits the purchaser.

ARCHIBALD FAIRLY.
April 5, 1847. 58-6w

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visitor.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Eleventh Term of this School will commence on the 3d day of June, and continue till the 10th November. The Winter Term will commence the 10th November, and continue till the 15th April.

The advantages which this School affords, in respect to ample buildings and grounds, the health, and the literary, moral and religious improvement of its Pupils, have been so liberally appreciated by the community, that the Rector has only to return his hearty thanks for the confidence that has been reposed in him, and to promise the continuance of his best exertions for the future.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and English Tuition, per term of 5 months,	$100 00
For Tuition in French,	10 00
Tuition in Music, on the Piano, Organ, or Guitar,	25 00
with $5 for the use of Piano or Organ.	
Tuition on the Harp, with use of instrument,	40 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water Colors,	10 00
Oil Colors,	15 00
Pens and Ink,	75

N. B. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple Uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet, trimmed with light blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, the Pupils may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other material suitable for school girls, as their wardrobes will furnish.—Jewels are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. They are allowed to accept invitations from their relatives or friends in the City, for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

April 8, 1847. 58-5w

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz:

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maricaibo Coffee, cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms, painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Seives; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard (best quality); Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Coffee Mills; corn and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; trace and halter Chains; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, rim, stock, trunk, and till Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Ink; hollow Ware; Crockery, suited to the country merchant trade; Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, (very cheap;) Champaigne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted *unadulterated.*

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO
Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 60-tf

More New Goods.

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies' wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles,* consisting in part of—

Rich blue-black Satin strip'd Poult de' Sorie Silks,
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do,
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do,
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do,
Do do damask fig'd & strip'd do do.
Plain black Matteoni, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro' de Swiss Lustrings,
Black and fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimmings,
Super Satin striped and ombre shaded Barege Shawls and Scarfs,
Rich embroidered Thread Lace Shawls,
Extra rich do. Canton Crape ditto,
Super ombre shaded and embroidered French Muslins and Robes, black and white and black and lavender English Mourning Prints, Gauze Flannels, &c.
6 pieces Excelsior damask fig'd French printed Jaconets, (something very rich for Ladies' dresses,) Thread Laces, Edgings, &c., together with a large assortment of *new style* Bonnets, Artificial Sprigs, Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Also, 1 piece extra fine black French Drap de' Ete, for gentlemen's Summer wear.

WM C. JAMES & CO.
April 24, 1847. 60-tf

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
Miss Frances Mitchell

HAS received the latest French modes for Spring and Summer BONNETS. Ladies and others wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine the different styles of silk, straw, and other Summer Bonnets. She has also a handsome assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Crapes, and other Millinery Goods. Her work will be well and fashionably executed, and at the lowest prices.

April 24, 1847. 60-3w

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do No. 2 MACKEREL,
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27 56tf

NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tariton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments. W. C. J. & CO.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

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An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 18, 1847. 55-3m

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

A few quarter casks of fine old

London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 5etf

POETRY.

The touching story which has suggested the following stanzas will be remembered by the reader.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
ERIN'S DAUGHTER.

Poor Erin's daughter crossed the main,
In youth's unfolding prime,
A lot of servitude to bear
In this our Western clime.

And when the drear heart-sickness came
Beneath a stranger sky,
Tears on her nightly pillow lay,
Yet morning saw them dry—

For still with cheerful hope she strove
Her distant home to cheer,
And from her parents lift the weight
Of poverty severe.

To them with liberal hand she sent
Her all—her hard-earn'd store—
A rapture thrilling through her soul,
She ne'er had felt before.

Ever mid her quiet slumbers gleam'd
A cabin's lighted pane,
A board with simple plenty crown'd,
A lov'd and loving train.

And so her life of earnest toil
With secret joy was blest,
For the sweet warmth of filial love
Made sunshine in her breast.

But bitter tidings o'er the wave
With fearful echo sped;
Gaunt famine o'er her home had strode,
And all were with the dead!

All gone!—her brothers in their glee,
Her sisters young and fair—
And Erin's daughter bow'd her down
In desolate despair.

L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Mr. John C. Latta has handed to us a sample of very handsome Sugar made last season by Mr. Jonathan I. Gore, on Little River, S. C., near the line of this State. Mr. Gore obtained 200 lbs. from an eighth of an acre of cane. The grain of this Sugar is good and the flavor pleasant.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Proverbs.—A white glove often conceals a dirty hand. The remedy for injuries is not to remember them. Be a friend to yourself, and others will. Go into the country to hear the news of the town. Be not a baker, if your head is made of butter. Call me cousin, but cousin me not. Faint praise is disparagement. Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy. Zeal without knowledge is like fire without light. Youth and white paper soon take an impression. Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms. The church is out of temper, when charity is cold and zeal is hot. The sting of reproach is the truth of it. Envy shoots at others and wounds herself. A goose-quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

A Child's Reason for Shunning Heaven.—A clergyman, who could better preach of patience than practice it, was always irritated when he found his grandchildren in his study. One day one of these little children was standing by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven: "Ma," said he, "I don't want to go to heaven." "Don't want to go to heaven, my son!" "No, ma, I'm sure I don't." "Why not, my son?"—"Why, grandpa will be there, won't he?" "Why, yes, I hope he will." "Well, just as soon as he sees us, he will come scolding along, and say, '*Whew, whew! what are these boys here for?*' I don't want to go to heaven if grandpa is going to be there."

A Second Sarah.—A woman *seventy years of age,* residing in Kushkeneng, Wisconsin territory, lately presented her husband with three children, two boys and a girl at one birth. They had no children for twenty years previous.

Mrs. Clara M. Pike, widow of the gallant Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was killed at the battle of Little York in Canada, at an early period of the war of 1812, died at her residence in Boone county, Ky., on the 18th instant, in the 65th year of her age.

A New Jersey court has decided that a Rail Road Company was not responsible for the loss of a trunk containing valuable jewelry, which a passenger had with his baggage; as articles of jewelry were not baggage, but come under the denomination of freight, the owner was bound to inform them that he had freight in his valise, and pay them for the transportation of such freight.

Give the Devil his Due.—The Washington Union claims for the President all the credit of the battle of Buena Vista.—The Louisville Journal says it is unquestionably a fact, that, if Polk had not sent Santa Anna into Mexico, *the battle of Buena Vista would never had occurred.*

A Beautiful Idea.—The baptismal admonition of the Hindoos, is as impressive on the bystanders as it is beautiful: "Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around you smile; contrive so to live, that you may depart in smiles, whilst all around you weep."

When a Man becomes of Age.—Chancellor Kent has decided that a man becomes of age the day previous to the anniversary of his birthday; so that a person born on the second of April attains his majority on the first.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have had rumors recently, through different channels, of the propositions made or suggested by this Government, to the Mexican authorities, of terms upon which it would be willing to conclude peace. We have now another one, apparently more authentic and certainly more direct, since the writer states that he actually has before him, whilst writing, a copy of the Letter of M. Atocha to Senor Rejon, the substance of which he states. We are indebted to the New York Commercial Advertiser for the translation, from the New York French Courrier, containing this information, as follows:

"The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of this morning contains a letter from Vera Cruz, dated April 9, which the editor says is from a person in whom he has all confidence, and which gives some details that are not without interest—especially in reference to the mission of Senor Atocha, as follows:

"An arrangement is not beyond the reach of probability, inasmuch as the bases of one have already been agreed to, on both sides, by all people of sense. You know that, some time ago, propositions from the Cabinet of Washington were brought to that of Mexico by Senor Atocha. I have it in my power to give you exact information respecting these propositions, for I have before me, at this moment, an authentic copy of a letter written by Senor Atocha to Senor Rejon, in which he exhibits his proposals and develops his ideas with the frankness belonging to personal intimacy. The arrangement was presented, not officially, but as the basis of a treaty which, in Senor Atocha's well-advised opinion, would be acceptable to both countries, and consisted of the following articles:

"The adoption of the Rio Grande as the boundary between the two Republics, from its mouth to the parallel of California. This parallel strikes the Rio Gila between the 33d and 34th degrees of latitude; the line, therefore, would by no means come down as low as the 25th or 26th degree, as has been pretended. *Such* a line would take from Mexico a third of her territory, whereas Senor Atocha's *would cut off only New Mexico and California.*

"The United States would pay for this acquisition *from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars, besides taking upon themselves the settlement of the old claims, amounting to eleven millions.* Adding the expenses of the war, which Senor Atocha estimates at sixty millions, the whole amount thus paid for New Mexico and California would be from eighty-six to ninety-one millions; a large price, and perhaps even more than the territory can be worth.

"A treaty of commerce and of alliance, offensive and defensive, to be established, by which the United States should engage to protect Mexico, by force of arms if necessary, against any European attempt to introduce a monarchical system. And the Cabinet of Washington would bind itself not to recognise the independence of any Mexican State which should seek to detach itself from the Mexican Confederation, as also to defend the frontier of both Republics against the Indian hostilities, keeping up for this purpose a force of five or six thousand men.

"These certainly are liberal offers, and the Cabinet of Mexico took cognizance of the fact.—Heretofore no communication from Washington has received the honor of a reply, or even of a passing notice; this time the proposals were read, and in the reply entrusted to Senor Atocha the Mexican Cabinet did not deny the possibility of coming to an arrangement; it even *declared itself ready to negotiate, provided the American forces were first withdrawn from the soil of Mexico.*—This condition was the rock on which the attempt was cast away; but the terms suggested are probably the basis on which, sooner or later, an arrangement will be made, if the Mexicans do not, through a deplorable obstinacy, compel the victors to enlarge their demands while adding to their sacrifices of men and money."

An Incident at Buena Vista.—During the most gloomy hour of the fight, Sergeant Joseph Langford, 1st Mississippi regiment, was shot through the thigh. Unable to stand, he sat upright, and shot dead, with his pistol, a lancer as he approached him. While engaged in reloading, another lancer trotted past him and raised his lance to drive it into a wounded lieutenant, a few feet from him. Before the weapon was hurled, however, Langford threw his pistol and struck the lancer a stunning blow on the nape of the neck. The action saved the lieutenant, but proved fatal to the magnanimous Langford; for, staggering, the Mexican turned and drove his lance into the forehead of the wounded man, coming out the back of his ear.—Just at this moment, four men, who were approaching with a horse to carry off their comrade, shot the Mexican at the moment he had disengaged his lance, and he tumbled across the body of the prostrate Mississippian.

The whole amount of the annual products of the United States is about One Thousand Millions of Dollars. Of this the proportion to each inhabitant is the greatest in New England, viz. $84; in the Middle States $76; in the Southern $52; in the Southwestern $61; in the Northwestern $41. These great differences result in part from variations in the density of population, fertility, capital, markets, slavery, &c. and in part also from differences in State legislation.

Jour. of Commerce.

A Word.—Say not a word you had better leave unsaid. A word is a little thing, we know, but it has stirred up a world of strife. Suppressing a word has saved many a character—many a life. A word unuttered, and Hamilton would long have lived, the pride of his country. Who can tell the good or bad effects of a single word? Be careful what you say. Think before you speak, and you will never be mortified with yourself, or cause a thrill of pain to flash through the heart of a friend.

Selected.

From the Green Bay Advocate we learn that a man was tarred and feathered and rode on a rail, for marrying, four days after the death of his wife, a widow whose husband had been dead but a few months.

The St. Louis Era states that one million of cartridges were shipped on board the steamer Iowa, at St. Louis, on the 14th inst., for the use of our army in Mexico. Another lot of wagons were also taken on board the steamer.

The great problem of ages, "Can a woman keep a secret," is now about to be solved. A lady has been made operator in the Springfield office of the Boston Telegraph Line. All the business of the line passes under her eye.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

Santa Anna again Defeated in a Pitched Battle by Gen. Scott—Six Thousand Mexicans taken Prisoners—Five Hundred Americans Killed and Wounded—Gen. La Vega again a Prisoner.

DAILY PICAYUNE EXTRA, }
FRIDAY Evening, April 30—5 o'clock. }

By the steam ship M'Kim which left Vera Cruz on the 20th inst., we have glorious news from the army under Gen. Scott.

On the afternoon of the 17th, the advance under Gen. Twiggs encountered the enemy, when a severe but indecisive conflict ensued. As the general orders, which we give below, show that it was Gen. Scott's intention to give battle only on the 18th, it may be that this engagement was brought on by the Mexicans. The main battle occurred on the 18th and resulted in the complete triumph of the American arms.

Santa Anna made his escape after his army was routed. Gen. La Vega is again among the prisoners. Besides him there were five Generals taken, and a long list of Colonels and subordinate officers. We give below a list of such of the officers as are coming to this place. They were to leave Vera Cruz about the 25th.

PLAN DEL RIO, April 17.

5 P. M.—I have just returned from the scene of conflict, and a bloody one it has been considering the number engaged. A hill this side of the furthest Mexican work, and on which there was no one seen last evening, was found occupied by the enemy's light troops this morning, and to force it was at once deemed indispensable. For this purpose the rifles under Maj. Sumner, besides detachments of artillery and infantry, were ordered to charge up the rugged ascent. This they did in gallant style, driving the Mexicans, after a resistance which may be put down as most obstinate. Great numbers of the enemy were killed, while on our side the loss was also severe. Maj. Sumner was shot in the head by a musket ball—severely but not mortally; Lieuts. Maury and Gibbs, of the rifles, were also wounded, but not severely, as was also Lieut. Jarvis of the 2d Infantry. I could not learn that any of our officers were killed. The entire loss on our side, in killed and wounded, is estimated at about one hundred; but from the nature of the ground—broken, covered with brush and thick chapparal, and extremely uneven—it is impossible to tell with accuracy. Nor can I at this time, give even the names of the officers who were immediately engaged.

About 3 o'clock the enemy made a demonstration from the fort on the neighboring height to the one our men had captured, as if with the intention of retaking it; but it all ended in marching down the hill, blowing a most terrific charge on their trumpets, firing a few shots, and then retiring. Their appearance, as they came down the slope, was certainly most imposing. The cannon on the height meanwhile kept up a continuous fire upon Gen. Twiggs's lines, yet doing little execution other than cutting down the trees and brush. As we returned to camp, the fire still continued—the enemy had evidently ascertained the position of the road, which had just been cut, with accuracy, but their balls principally went over.

Gen. Shields, at 3 o'clock, was ordered out to support Gen. Twiggs, with three regiments of Volunteers—two from Illinois under Cols. Baker and Barnett.

There has been not a little skirmishing to-day between the forage and beef parties, sent out in the rear, and the rancheros. One Illinois man was killed and one of the same regiment and a Tennesseean wounded. I could not learn their names.

To-morrow the grand attack, both on the front and rear of the enemy, is to be made. Gen. Worth is to move at sunrise, and little peace will the Mexicans have for one twenty-four hours at least.

APRIL 18, 4 o'clock P. M.

The American arms have achieved another glorious and most brilliant victory.—Outnumbering Gen. Scott's force materially, and occupying positions which looked impregnable as Gibraltar, one after another of their works have been taken to-day, five generals, colonels enough to command ten such armies as ours, and other officers innumerable, have been taken prisoners, together with 6,000 men, and the rest of their army driven and routed with the loss of every thing, ammunition, cannon, baggage train, ALL. Nothing but the impossibility of finding a road for the dragoons to the rear of the enemy's works saved any part of Santa Anna's grand army, including his own illustrious person.

Among the prisoners is our old friend La Vega. The other generals are Jarero, Pinson, Uriaga, and Obando. The names of the colonels I have not been able to gather. Nothing saved Santa Anna but the want of dragoons on the other side of their line. As it is, his travelling coach, together with all his papers, valuables, and even his *wooden-leg*, have fallen into our hands, together with all the money of his army. No one anticipated, when they arose from their hard bivouack this morning, such a complete victory.

The loss on both sides has been heavy—how could it have been otherwise? The rough and rocky road, cut through rugged defiles and dense chapparal by our troops, is now lined with our wounded. The Rifles, Col. Haskell's Tennessee volunteers, the 1st Artillery, the 7th infantry, and Captain Williams' company of Kentucky volunteers, have perhaps suffered most. Gen. Shields was severely, and I am fearful, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his brigade to storm one of the enemy's farthest works. Gen. Pillow was also wounded, although slightly, while storming a fortification on this side, commanded by La Vega. All the field officers of Col. Haskell's regiment were wounded at the same time, save himself. Of the Rifles, Capt. Mason has lost a leg, Lieut. Ewell has been badly wounded, Lieut. McLane, slightly.

I have specified some regiments above which signalized themselves: it happened to be their fortune, in the disposition of the battle, to fall upon what all good soldiers may term pleasant places—the most difficult works to storm—and bravely and without faltering did they execute the perilous duties assigned them. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Gen. Twiggs, whose division has been in the hardest of it, was pursuing the flying enemy towards Jalapa. Pierson, who commanded the forts nearest Plan del Rio, asked of Gen. Worth time to consider before he capitulated. Desirous to come to terms, Gen. Worth gave him *fifteen minutes*, and he surrendered unconditionally. Had he not done so the slaughter would have been terrible.

I write in great haste, and have no time for particulars. The names of the killed and wounded I will ascertain as soon as possible. I think that five hundred will cover our entire loss. Had it not have been for the positive cowardice of Santa Anna and Canalizo, who ran, before the battle—at least in brave men's hands—was half lost, it would have been far greater. No one at present can estimate the loss of the Mexicans—they are scattered on the hills, in the roads, every where.

What disposition Gen. Scott is to make of the prisoners is not yet known. He may set them all at liberty on their paroles, from the difficulty of feeding them, and to accelerate his own advance movements. We shall hear by to-morrow. I wish he could send the officers at least to the United States, for there is a fine string of them.

It is now impossible to name officers who have distinguished themselves. I cannot however omit to mention Cols. Harney, Riley and Childs, of the regulars; Cols. Baker, Forman and Haskell, of the volunteers, as every one is talking of them.

I write this in great haste, and with noise, confusion and every thing else around me. You cannot appreciate the victory. To describe the ground and fortifications of the enemy, the difficulty of turning their outer works, and the toil and peril undergone by the troops is impossible.

No time to say another word. I send this off by an express. It is Gen. Scott's intention, I know, to push on towards the city of Mexico with all haste. To-morrow I will write more fully, and send by Gen. Scott's express. G. W. K.

APRIL 18—Evening.

The rout of the Mexicans last evening was total—complete. They were pursued within 4 miles of Jalapa by Gen. Twiggs, at which point there were none to follow. Santa Anna himself, instead of entrenching himself as he had threatened, escaped by cutting the saddle mule of his team from the harness of his magnificent coach, and mounting him and then taking to the chapparal. His service of massive silver, his papers, his money—every thing in his carriage, even his dinner, was captured.

The Mexican loss upon the heights was awful—the ground in places was covered with the dead! Among them Gen. Vasquez, and near him Col. Palacio, mortally wounded. Their loss in the retreat was terribly severe—every by-path was strewn with the dead.

American officers killed, Lieut. Nelson, Lieut. Gill, both from Memphis. Lieut. Cowarden. Wounded, Lieut. Darby, badly; Lieut. Ewell, since said mortally; Lieut. Dana, badly; Capt. Patten, slightly; Lieut. Davis, very badly; Lieut. G. W. Cummings, slightly; Maj. Henderson, severely; Lt. Hale, severely; Lt. Yearwood, mortally; Lt. Forest, slightly; Capt. Murray, severely; Lt. Sutherland, severely; Lt. Scott, thigh amputated; Lt. Murphy, supposed mortally. Lts. [illegible] and Maxey [illegible].

La Vega was in command at the Cerro Gordo on the first day of the fight, but a deserter from our dragoons, a German, going into their camp at night and informing them that the main attack was to be on the right of their line—the work so fiercely attacked by Gen. Pillow, he changed places with Gen. Vasquez. The latter, as I have already stated, was killed—La Vega defended his post until the lines of the enemy were completely turned. Several Mexican Colonels have been killed, but their names I have been unable to learn. A brother of Gen. La Vega, a colonel of artillery, was severely, and, it is supposed, mortally wounded.

Hundreds of cases of individual gallantry, in storming the different heights, are mentioned. Col. Childs led on his command on the first day until he had only some 10 or 12 men with him. It is also said that Capt. Magruder followed up a charge until he had but nine soldiers left. I cannot now recollect one-tenth part of the instances of a most reckless daring displayed, but shall endeavor to pick them up.

The army is to advance towards Mexico immediately. Gen. Worth's division marched this morning—Gen. Scott is to march at noon.

The officers and men of the Mexican army—I mean such as are prisoners—are to be turned loose on their parole not again to take up arms during the war.—Perhaps it is the best disposition that could be made of them, as any other course would delay Gen. Scott's forward movement. Fifteen of their officers have refused to sign, but have given their parole of honor to report themselves, without delay, to Col. Wilson at Vera Cruz, as prisoners of war. Among these are Gens. La Vega and Jarero, the latter Governor of Perote during the time the Texan prisoners were there, and I believe distinguished for his good treatment of them. These officers will either be kept in the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, or else proceed to the United States.

Gen. Shields is still alive, but it is considered impossible for him to survive. The ball went through his lungs as he was leading his men to storm the farthest work of the enemy.

I write this amid confusion of all kinds, and with no other table than knees. A hundred Mexican officers are around me, making out their paroles, while our own dead are being carried by and consigned to their long resting place by the road side.

I shall start on for Jalapa this afternoon, and will write by every opportunity.

P. S. I have just learned that there is some hopes for Gen. Shields. God grant he may yet live.

PRISONERS.

List of Mexican Officers captured at Cerro Gordo, on the 18th April, who have given their parole of honor to report themselves without delay, to the Commandant of the American forces at Vera Cruz as prisoners of war:

Jose Ma Jarero, Brigadier General.
Romulo de la Vega, Brigadier General.
P. Ruiz y Barandia, Captain of Mexican Navy, commanding artillery.
Vicente Arguelles, Captain Artillery.
Jose Ma Mata, Captain.
Jose Ma Gallegos, commanding Grenadiers.
Mariano Camacho, 1st Lieut. Artillery.
Bartolome Amable, 2d Lieut. Artillery.
Jose R. Cobarrubias, 2d Lieut. Artillery.
Jose de Lestor Bosay Sauer, Lt. Col. Battalion de la Libertad.
Jose Nunez, Captain 6th Regt. Infantry.
Jose Ma Moreno, Captain 6th Regt. Infantry.
Gregorio del Callejo, Capt. 6th Regt. Infantry.
Rafael de Berrabidas, 2d Lieut. 6th Regt. Infantry.
Salveio Velez, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Vega.
Francesco Fernandez, 1st Lieut. Mexican Navy.

The above prisoners, under the charge of Capt. George W. Hughes, corps of Topographical Engineers, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st inst., about one hour previous to the departure of the McKim.

It has been left to their election by Gen. Scott whether they should remain close prisoners in the castle of San Juan de Ulua or proceed to New Orleans, where they should be allowed such personal liberty as their condition and conduct might seem to require of the commandant of that post. It is understood that all of the foregoing captured officers have expressed a desire to be transferred to the United States, and that Col. Wilson, Governor of Vera Cruz, had acceded to their wishes, and had directed that a vessel should be held in readiness to sail, for their accommodation, about the 25th of April.

From the Army Correspondent of the Vera Cruz Eagle, an Extra from which office has been sent to us by a friend at New Orleans, we copy the following additional particulars:—

SIERRA GORDA, April 19—10 A. M.

The positions occupied by the enemy were as strong as nature, combined with art, could make them, and could you but see them, whilst reading these lines, you would wonder at their surrender. The Sierra Gorda, the most prominent of the defences, commands the Jalapa road for two or three miles, and a heavy battery here, in the hands of skilful men, would keep an army in check for many a day, if not entirely prevent its passage.—The importance of this point was soon made apparent to all, and last night, about twelve o'clock, a piece of cannon was hauled upon a neighboring eminence which, after sending sundry shot upon the enemy, was found of little avail, and on the morning the Sierra Gorda was stormed and carried.

In the meantime, the other defences were being stormed by our troops. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mexican surgeons were [illegible]

[illegible]

The force of the Mexicans, at the lowest, is set down at 12,000.

The second in command to Santa Anna is a man as black as the ace of spades, with a name something like Stanton.

I am sorry to say that Gens. Patterson and [illegible] were both confined to their beds by sickness, and were unable to go into the fights with their commands.

The health of the troops at Vera Cruz is absolutely improving. Great ameliorations are making in the city, but above all things it has been undergoing a thorough purification. There is no yellow fever there nor other malignant epidemic. This is good news.

Ampudia was in the battle of Cerro Gordo, but neither he nor Santa Anna ventured within the lines which their countrymen so strenuously defended. *They were prepared to run the moment the day should seem to go against them*, and run they did. Ampudia came near being taken close to Jalapa, and to save himself had to take to the fields.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The Picayune of the 2d inst. contains news from the city of Mexico to the 9th ult.

The civil war in the city had ceased.

Preparations were making to fortify the city.

Congress was grossly insulted on the 1st, by a crowd in the galleries, which were cleared with difficulty.

For the purpose of getting rid of Gomez Farias, the Congress had abolished the office of Vice President, and authorised the election of a Substitute for the President, during his absence with the army. Senor Anaya was duly elected Substitute, and took the oath of office on the 2d, on which day Santa Anna left for the army, on the expedition which resulted in the battle of Cerro Gordo.

The Mexican papers breathed nothing but vengeance towards the United States.

Gen. Morales, who so gallantly defended Vera Cruz, and Gen. Landero, who signed the capitulation, were both put under arrest by Santa Anna.

The exploits of Gens. Urrea and Romero in cutting off our mule trains between Cerralvo and Monterey, afforded occasion for congratulation to the Mexicans. It is about all they have of consolation. They counted with all confidence upon a victory at Cerro Gordo.

Leg Bail.—We have heard of "Leg Bail" in our time, but never realized the idea in its literal sense until we read of Santa Anna's wooden leg being captured at the last battle. He gave the leg as bail for the rest of his carcass.

Santa Anna's service of plate was taken, and the way Scott ate soup out of it that night, is a caution to Jack McRae.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

LATE FROM MONTEREY.

The schr. Heroine arrived at New Orleans on Thursday from the Brazos. The Delta contains a letter dated Monterey, April 4, from which we make the following extracts:

Three days ago the Alcalde and Priest of a small town some 20 miles distant, on the road to China, came and reported to Gen. Taylor the murder of 24 Mexicans, at Gualopa, a small Rancho about six miles from Ramus. The murder was committed, they say, by a party of Americans numbering about 20, and was done in the night. The murdered men were first made prisoners, tied, and afterwards all shot through their heads. The murder is said to have been committed on the 28th ult. On that night a train of loaded wagons, escorted by 200 infantry, and about the same number of horse, under the command of Col. Mitchell, of the 1st Ohio Regiment, encamped at Marin, which is about five miles from the scene of the murder. The mounted men were composed of U. S. Dragoons and Texas Rangers, under the command of Capt. Graham. Suspicion rests upon some part of this corps, though no clue has as yet been found to discover the guilty. The officers in command—gentlemen, and rigid disciplinarians—are using every means in their power to investigate the matter.

Gen. Taylor has got his steam up on the subject, and is determined to have hung every one who, it can be proved has taken part in the murder. The town where these men were killed is but a few miles from the place where the large train was captured and so many wagoners massacred on the 22d of February. Some 15 or 20 of the wagoners who escaped from that massacre came up in the last train, yet there is no evidence that they were engaged in the Gualopa affair.

I passed over the place of the massacre of the 22d February a few days ago, and the scene is truly the most horrid and revolting that I have ever witnessed. The remains of the murdered men, yet unburied, stripped of every particle of clothing lay upon the plains, their flesh devoured by Mexican wolves and buzzards, and their bones bleached in the sun.

The train was a very large and valuable one, and stretched out from three to four miles in length. The attack was made upon the escort, who were in the advance, by a large body of Lancers. The escort, fifty men, under Lieutenant Barbour of the Kentucky Legion, were all taken prisoners, and are now in the possession of Urrea. The Lancers charged down the train, and lanced without mercy the wagoners as they ran for their lives to the chapparal. More than three-fourths of them, it is thought, were killed—and their bodies shockingly mutilated and disfigured.

Those who passed these men a few days after say that some had their hearts cut out and suspended upon the bushes, or thrust into their mouths, the eyes of others were dug from their sockets, and inserted in the wounds made in other parts of their bodies, and other mutilations were performed that would make even a North American savage, blush to look at. Yet these were committed by Gen. Urrea's men—the regular soldiers of the Mexican army!

[illegible] reinforcements. It is rumored that he has four pieces of artillery with him. Marin, Cerralvo, Mier and China will all be garrisoned by our troops, which will render our communication with Camargo entirely safe. The troops here are in excellent health and condition.

The Kentucky Legion leave on Monday for Camargo as an escort to a train. These troops have but six weeks to serve, and it is Gen. Taylor's intention, I hear, to discharge them at New Orleans. I presume they will not return again. The Ohio troops have about eight weeks to serve—their turn will probably come next. The number of regiments whose year will expire in May or June, now in Gen. Taylor's column, is thirteen. How their places are to be filled I cannot devise—perhaps you can inform us.

Battle of Sacramento—Defeat of the Enemy and Capture of Chihuahua.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN CHIHUAHUA,
City of Chihuahua, March 4th, 1847.

I have the honor to report to you the movements of the army under my command since my last official report.

On the evening of the 8th of February, 1847, we left the town of El Paso del Norte, escorting the merchant train or caravan of about 350 wagons for the city of Chihuahua. Our force consisted of 924 effective men; 117 officers and privates of the artillery; 93 of Lieut. Col. Mitchell's escort, and the remainder of the 1st regiment Missouri mounted volunteers. We progressed in the direction of this place until the 26th, when we were informed by our spies that the enemy, to the number of 1,500 men, were at Inseneas, the country seat of Gov. Trias, about 25 miles in advance.

When we arrived, on the evening of the 26th, near that point, we found that the force had retreated in the direction of this city. On the evening of the 27th we arrived at Saus, and learned from our spies that the enemy, in great force, had fortified the pass of the Sacramento river, about 15 miles in advance, and about the same distance from this city. We were also informed that there was no water between the point we were at and that occupied by the enemy; we therefore determined to halt until morning. At sunrise on the 28th, the last day of February, we took up the line of march and formed the whole train, consisting of 315 heavy traders' wagons and our commissary and company wagons, into four columns, thus shortening our line so as to make it more easily protected. We placed the artillery and all the command, except 200 cavalry proper, in the intervals between the columns of wagons. We thus fully concealed our force and its position by masking our force with the cavalry. When we arrived within three miles of the enemy, we made a reconnoisance of his position and the arrangement of his forces. This we could easily do—the road leading through an open prairie valley between the steril mountains. The pass of the Sacramento is formed by a point of the mountains on our right, their left extending into the valley or plain so as to narrow the valley to about 1½ miles. On our left was a deep dry sandy channel of a creek, and between these points the plain rises to sixty feet abruptly. This rise is in the form of a crescent, the convex part being to the north of our forces. On the right, from the point of mountains, a narrow part of the plain extends north 1½ miles further than on the left. The main road passes down the centre of the valley and across the crescent, near the left or dry branch. The Sacramento rises in the mountains on the right, and the road falls on to it about 1 mile below the battle-field or entrenchment of the enemy. We ascertained that the enemy had 1 battery of 4 guns, 2 nine and six pounders, on the point of the mountain on our right (their left,) at a good elevation to sweep the plain and at the point where the mountains extended furthest into the plain. On our left (their right) they had another battery on an elevation commanding the road and three entrenchments of two six pounders, and on the brow of the crescent near the centre another of two six and two four and six culverins, or rampart pieces, mounted on carriages; and on the crest of the hill or ascent between the batteries, and the right and left, they had 27 redoubts dug and thrown up extending at short intervals across the whole ground. In these their infantry were placed and were entirely protected. Their cavalry was drawn up in front of the redoubts in the intervals 4 deep, and in front of the redoubts 2 deep, so as to mask them as far as practicable. When we had arrived within 1½ miles of the entrenchments along the main road we advanced the cavalry still further, and suddenly diverged with the columns to the right so as to gain the narrow part of the ascent on our right, which the enemy discovering, endeavored to prevent by moving forward with 1,000 cavalry and 4 pieces of cannon in their rear masked by them. Our movements were so rapid that we gained the elevation with our forces and the advance of our wagons in time to form before they arrived within reach of our guns. The enemy halted and we advanced the head of our column within 1,200 yards of them, so as to let our wagons attain the high lands and form as before.

We now commenced the action by a brisk fire from our battery, and the enemy unmasked and commenced also; our fires proved effective at this distance, killing 15 men, wounding and disabling one of the enemy's guns. We had two men slightly wounded and several horses and mules killed. The enemy then slowly retreated behind their works in some confusion, and we resumed our march in our former order, still diverging more to the right to avoid their battery on our left, (their right,) and their strongest redoubts, which were on the left near where the road passes. After marching as far as we safely could, without coming within range of their heavy battery on our right, captain Weightman, of the artillery, was ordered to charge with the two 12-pound howitzers, to be supported by the cavalry, under Capts. Reid, Parsons, and Hudson. The howitzers charged at speed and were gallantly sustained by Capt. Reid; but, by some misunderstanding, my order was not given to the other two companies. Capt. Hudson, anticipating my order, charged in time to give ample support to the howitzers. Captain Parsons, at the same moment, came to me and asked permission for his company to charge the redoubts immediately to the left of Capt. Weightman, which he did very gallantly. The remainder of the two battalions of the 1st regiment were dismounted during the cavalry charge, and following rapidly on foot, and Major Clarke advancing as fast as practicable with the remainder of the battery, we charged their redoubts from right to left, with a brisk and deadly fire of riflemen, while Major Clarke opened a rapid and well-directed fire on a column of cavalry attempting to pass to our left so as to attack the wagons and our rear. The fire was so well directed as to force them to fall back; and our riflemen, with the cavalry and howitzers, cleared after an obstinate resistance. Our forces advanced to the very brink of their redoubts and attacked them with their sabres. When the redoubts were cleared, and the batteries in the centre and our left were silenced, the main battery on our right still continued to pour in a constant and heavy fire, as it had done during the heat of the engagement; but as the whole fate of the battle depended upon carrying the redoubts and centre battery, this one on the right remained unattacked, and the enemy had rallied there five hundred strong.

Major Clarke was directed to commence a heavy fire upon it, while Lieuts. Col. Mitchell and Jackson, commanding the 1st battalion, were ordered to remount and charge the battery on the left, while Major Gilpin was directed to pass the 2d battalion on foot up the rough ascent of the mountain on the opposite side. The fire of our battery was so effective as to completely silence theirs, and the rapid advance of our column put them to flight over the mountains in great confusion.

Capt. Thompson, of the 1st dragoons, acted as my aid and adviser on the field during the whole engagement, and was of the most essential service to me. Also, Lieut. Wooster, of the United States army, who acted very coolly and gallantly. Major Campbell, of Springfield, Missouri, also acted as a volunteer aid during part of the time, but left me and joined Capt. Reid in his gallant charge. Thus ended the battle of Sacramento. The force of the enemy was 1,200 cavalry from Durango and Chihuahua, with the Vera Cruz dragoons, 1,200 infantry from Chihuahua, 300 artillerists, and 1,420 rancheros badly armed with lassos, lances, and machetoes, or corn knives, ten pieces of artillery, 2 nine, 2 eight, 4 six, and 2 four-pounders, and six culverins, or rampart pieces. Their forces were commanded by Major Gen. Hendea, general of Durango, Chihuahua, Sonora, and New Mexico; Brig. Gen. Jastimani, Brig. Gen. Garcia Conde, formerly minister of war for the republic of Mexico, who is a scientific man, and planned this whole field of defence; Gen. Uguerte, and Governor Trias, who acted as Brigadier general on the field, and colonels and other officers without number.

Our force was 924 effective men; at least one hundred of whom were engaged in holding horses and driving teams.

The loss of the enemy was his entire artillery, 10 wagons, masses of beans and pinola, and other Mexican provisions, about three hundred killed and about the same number wounded, many of whom have since died, and forty prisoners.

The field was literally covered with the dead and wounded from our artillery and the unerring fire of our riflemen. Night put a stop to the carnage, the battle having commenced about three o'clock. Our loss was one killed, one mortally wounded, and seven so wounded as to recover without any loss of limbs. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness, gallantry, and bravery of the officers and men under my command.

I was ably sustained by the field officers Lieut. Cols. Mitchell and Jackson, of the first battalion, and Major Gilpin, of the 2d battalion; and Major Clarke and his artillery acted nobly, and did the most effective service in every part of the field. It is abundantly shown, in the charge made by Captain Weightman with the section of howitzers, that they can be used in any charge of cavalry with great effect. Much has been said, and justly said, of the gallantry of our artillery, unlimbering within 250 yards of the enemy at Palo Alto; but how much more daring was the charge of Captain Weightman, when he unlimbered within fifty yards of the redoubts of the enemy.

On the first day of March we took formal possession of the capital of Chihuahua in the name of our government. We were ordered by General Kearney to report to General Wool at this place; since our arrival, we hear he is at Saltillo, surrounded by the enemy. Our present purpose is either to force our way to him, or return by Bexar, as our term of service expires on the last day of May next.

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant,
A. W. DONIPHAN,
Colonel 1st Rgt. Mo. Vol.

Brigadier Gen. R. JONES, Adjutant General U. S. A.

FROM SANTA FE.

ST. LOUIS, April 28th.

Col. Doniphan has issued a proclamation to restore quiet to the Mexicans, and offering them every assurance of protection.

But few of the volunteers at Santa Fe could be induced to remain. It was very sickly there, and three hundred had died. The scurvy was making fearful ravages. There was little or no discipline—no attention paid to drills, but they were plentifully supplied with food.

Gen. Kearney was expected soon back to Santa Fe.

A deputation of the Navagoes Indians came in to Col. Price, and wanted to make a treaty. The Col. made it one of the stipulations that they should deliver up stolen property. This they were unwilling to do, and for this cause probably the treaty may fail.

Five millions dollars for government supplies are to be sent over the road from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, with experienced teamsters well armed. On this route are scattered innumerable wrecks of wagons and skeletons both of men and beasts—the bones of drivers and their cattle being left to whiten together.

The trial of persons that were active in producing and carrying into effect rebellious movements is progressing to completion.

The prime leader of the outbreak, Pablo Montoya, has been sentenced to be executed. The Mexican population is clamorous and much disposed to outbreak—so much so, that a large force is necessary to enforce the newly established laws and regulations, and to keep people in subjection.

Sentence of Lieut. Hunter.—It is generally known that, on the arrival of Commodore Perry before Alvarado, finding the place already captured by Lieut. C. G. Hunter, whom he had ordered only to blockade, the commodore ordered that officer into arrest, for trial by Court Martial. We learn, from an authentic source, that the trial has been had, that Lieut. Hunter has been found guilty (of disobeying orders we presume,) and sentenced to be reprimanded and dismissed from the squadron. The reprimand to be read on the quarter deck of every ship in the squadron.

There will be an outcry against the finding and sentence, we dare say, on the part of some unreflecting editors; but, however taking the gallantry and "go-ahead-activeness" of Lieut. Hunter, his act was a violation of discipline and duty, and could not be passed over without notice and reprehension. Inferior officers must obey the orders of their superiors, under any circumstances of temptation to do otherwise, or the efficiency of the navy or army is at an end.—N. Y. *Commercial.*

"We understand," says the Washington Union of the 17th instant, "that the President of the United States is about to call immediately about 6000 more volunteer troops into the public service. They are principally intended to fill up the places of the volunteers whose time is about to expire. It is probable that many of them will renew their engagements; but, to provide for any possible contingency, it is deemed best to make the present call."

From all that we can learn, the Union will be grievously disappointed in respect to the renewal of their engagements by many of the volunteers whose term of service is about to expire. It is not supposed here that a single regiment can be formed out of all the twelve months' men now in Mexico. The volunteers who won the glorious battle of Buena Vista are on their way home. One of the Kentucky regiments is already at the Brazos. Col. Jefferson Davis's regiment will soon be there, and the Illinois and Indiana troops will follow. We learn from officers and men that there is no disposition to re-enlist. The accounts from Gen. Scott's column is no more satisfactory. The determination to return home, as soon as their enlistments expire, is universal. The officers are as little desirous as the men of remaining in the service; so that the whole of Gen. Taylor's Buena Vista army, with the exception of a few regulars, and a large portion of Gen. Scott's, will shortly leave the field.

The reason for this universal desire to quit the service has been explained to us. The men of Monterey and Buena Vista assert, and with good reason, that the laurels that have been won by them have been garnered by the Government to decorate other brows. They say, and with truth, that no valor, no sacrifice, no victories of theirs can insure the promotion or protect them against being overslaughed by inexperienced officers and subjected to the command of political appointees.—They pointed to the miserable remnants of regiments which they led to the army with well filled ranks and swelling aspirations, in token of the hardships they have suffered and the perils they have encountered, and then refer to the army register to see how such services are rewarded. They feel that the qualities which they have exhibited in front of Mexican batteries are not the ones which insure rank, and they retire to give place to those who possess them.

We hope our citizens will make some preparations to welcome those brave soldiers back to their country. The 2d Kentucky Regiment will return without its colonel or lieutenant colonel, the 1st Mississippi will bring home its colonel and lieutenant colonel upon litters, the Illinois troops leave the gallant Hardin where he fell, and Col. Yell comes back no more at the head of the men from Arkansas. These noble regiments have [illegible] under the severities of a campaign in which, if they have not won the lasting gratitude of their countrymen, they have won nothing.—N. O. *Picayune.*

Death of a Kershaw Volunteer.—Died, at Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., Aaron [illegible] Sizer, of Camden, a member of the DeKalb Guards, aged 17 years, 2 months and 3 days.

GEN TAYLOR'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that he has seen the old General in all conditions—on foot, horseback, sitting, standing, *snoring*—on and off parade, and that the likenesses of him yet published are abominable caricatures. He adds:

The General is not over 5 feet 7 inches high, is stout, and inclined to corpulency; would weigh, I should think, 200 lbs., and the most prominent thing about him is an unusual shortness of leg. When he is sitting, he looks like a tall man—not so when standing. His eye is intelligent, and it is usually lit up with a benevolent smile. He is in the habit, when speaking to any one, of partially closing his left eye. His hair is grey and grizzly. In one word, gentlemen, if you can imagine a plain old Pennsylvania farmer, who has a farm paid for, worth $5000, and nothing else in the world—independent, jovial, [illegible] of an old coon—you have Old Zack before you. One word now as to the Presidency.

When the army, last summer, was at Matamoras, a Mr. Reeder, I think of Baltimore, came there to distribute medals to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who had distinguished themselves at Palo Alto &c. It is reported that while there, Mr. R. informed 'Old Zack' that he had been nominated by some persons in New York for the Presidency. The General's reply was characteristic. 'Mr. Reeder, I don't want it—I have no higher ambition than to remain at the head of my noble little army. I have always considered myself an honest man—my neighbors so consider me—but were I to accept a nomination there are persons who would call me every thing that is bad, and others who would say of me, as they said of Gen. Harrison, that I never was within two miles of a field of battle. No! no!—I don't want it! I don't want it!'

Portrait of Gen. Taylor.—Mr. J. [illegible]wood, an artist of Philadelphia, is now in this city, on his way to Gen. Taylor's head-quarters, having been delegated to paint a portrait of the general for an association of his friends in Philadelphia. We dare be sworn that "old Rough and Ready" would rather face the embattled hosts of Mexico, than one of these [illegible] but greatness would escape the very conditions of humanity, could it get rid of the various encumbrances attached to it.—*Picayune.*

Good.—The Louisville Journal says "We think it very likely that the people of the United States will in 1848 do what the Mexicans have vainly attempted to do—*run Gen. Taylor.*"

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AGRARIAN PRINCIPLES.

All the world repeats that famous sentence of Edmund Burke, "The age of Chivalry is gone!" and but few seem to recollect that it has a sequel quite as significant: "That of sophisters, economists and calculators has succeeded; and the glory of Europe is extinguished for ever." Struck with the terrible and apparently overwhelming presence of the phenomena of Disorder and Destruction which burst, in his day, upon what he considered the only certain system of Civilization (that of the Old World,) Burke regarded the Destruction as one which admitted no retrieval, and scarcely a check. In this he was, with all his vast and comprehensive sagacity wrong: Europe has found a temporary escape from the furies and follies of the French Revolution in their own very excesses. But, still, the causes which he considered fatal—the wild speculative opinions, the licentious principles, the dissolution of all ideas of Order, Authority, Reverence—are making a regular progress in the Ancient World; while in the New, wild notions of every sort seem let loose to fight, like Heat with Cold, Wet with Dry, Solid with Fluid, in Milton's Chaos; where each single mischief is, perhaps, weak, but where the conflict of so many renders any thing good—because any thing fixed—impossible, and Satan himself, unable either to fly or creep, to wade or stand, to see or feel, flounders blindly along to his errand against mankind. From our very foundation, every thing fantastic in social whim—whatever, in general, theorists and projectors were not permitted by the [illegible] of their senses to try in Europe—has, from the organized philosophy of John Locke down to the systematic Irreligion and community of Property, &c., which modern visionaries offer under the name of a "New Moral World," constantly sought our shore.

But, to recur to Burke, and his apprehensions of the coming downfall of all Government, before a Jacobinism which could not itself govern and would let nothing else do it, we fear that it is in this country that the uninterrupted progress of the destructive principles which he dreaded is most to be expected. There is an alarming facility among us, a terrible proclivity, to the adoption of every subversive doctrine that hairbrained sophisters can start, a threatening and a general proneness to every new and foul abuse, and (worse and more ominous than all) an appalling easiness to submit to the worst excesses and usurpations of power, while our people are ranting of patriotism and their heads seething with transcendental improvements and airy perfections of policy and freedom. In no country are more dangerous notions and practices prevailing; in none has Government, as a sytem, temperate, wise, steady, and right, so rapidly gone backward.

Foremost among all these disastrous signs, however, that betoken social disorganization and demoralization, comes one in particular—the spread, and in some quarters the partial success, of theories which look to the abrogation of the *first* object of all Government and the main instrument of all Civilization; that is, Individual Property and its legal inviolability. In the great and old State of New York, progress has been taken towards this abrogation and taken in conjunction with outrages and crimes which make the pernicious concession triply dangerous. Under [illegible] circumstances, is it to be expected that these theories of fatal tendency should cease to make proselytes? Of course not; [illegible] not only has Anti-Rentism [illegible] afresh, but we have, in one of [illegible] papers of New York, the following account of the conference of one of its [illegible] with a deputation from an Agrarian Association, which is well enough known to exist there, but which is now (it [illegible]) assuming a uniform and badges:

[illegible]

The Journal of Commerce, when it will [illegible]

It has been long agreed among the [illegible] that certain things are witty, it [illegible] which would not be when [illegible] great truths [illegible] one side of a river, [illegible] the other bank; [illegible] in the nineteenth century, there [illegible] not exploded for a full week after [illegible] discovery. The axioms of our philosophers in roundabouts and painted hats [illegible] belong to that sort of wit, or truths, [illegible].

The first of all steps towards the formation of rights among men is the recognition of individual property in that which [illegible] has created or rendered useful; and, the offspring being but a continuation of the life of the parent, the transmissibility of such property is an inseparable part of the right.

To form, however, *a society*—that state [illegible] of which can grow order and improvement—a second step, never reached among some races, is necessary; the appropriation of land by individual use and cultivation. This once made, the right to [illegible] becomes as fixed and indefeasible as that to any other property, rests upon the same [illegible], and obeys the same rule of transmissibility. Wandering savages can form only the first sort of rights; and, if men who cultivate come in upon them, the agricultural society of course acquires the soil. But, being already a regular community, the appropriation is general, not individual, and the personal grant of soil must now come from the community itself, in whom vests what is called the eminent domain, the Lordship of the territory occupied by the society as such.

The statement of these few plain principles is quite enough to enable the most ignorant man to trace out the folly of this claim of every body to have lands which have been already reduced to property. It is a right which has no better foundation than that to take away any other sort of goods—a man's house, coat, or any thing else—simply because *you have not the like*, or have not as much.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 11, 1847.

GREAT AND DECISIVE VICTORY!—We published an Extra last week, containing the substance of the news of Gen. Scott's great victory at Cerro Gordo. Owing to the haste of putting it to press, without reading the proof, some of the paragraphs were transposed, rendering the account rather confused. This is corrected, and many additional particulars given, in to-day's paper.

This is a victory which ranks with those great achievements of Taylor's army at Monterey and Buena Vista. No fortifications are proof against American valor and skill.

From our Volunteers.—We have just seen a letter from one of the Volunteers from this town, dated Camargo, April 11th, stating that the Company was all well, and expected in a few days to join Gen. Taylor at Monterey.

Convictions for Murder.—At our Superior Court last week, the trial of John Barfield, of Sampson County, for the murder of Alfred Flowers, of the same county, about 16 months ago, resulted in a verdict of *Guilty*. The evidence, which was principally by the widow and two sons of the deceased, showed a drunken quarrel at the house of the deceased, resulting in Flowers throwing a chair at Barfield, and the latter rushing upon him with a large pocket knife, stabbing him several times, and acting with great barbarity at and after the murder. The case was ably prosecuted by the Solicitor, Mr. Ashe, and by Hon. Robert Strange. And the best of the very bad case of the prisoner was made by his distinguished counsel, Hon. J. D. Toomer, Hon. G. E. Badger, and Wm B. Wright, Esq. Two days were devoted to the trial. At the close of a clear and impartial charge by Judge Battle, the Jury retired for nearly an hour, and then brought in a verdict of guilty. On Friday, a motion for a new trial was made, and argued by Mr. Badger and Mr. Ashe. It was refused by the Judge, who then passed sentence on the prisoner, fixing Friday the 4th day of June for his execution. The prisoner appealed from the decision of the Judge against a new trial, and this of course suspends the sentence till after the next Superior Court.

On Friday, came on the trial of Thos. H. Massey, charged with a capital felony, in carrying out of the State, a free negro boy, who had been convicted of a capital felony, and who escaped from the jail of this county. The defendant Massey was acquitted without [illegible] of testimony, because of the fact, apparent from the records of the Court, that judgment had not been pronounced against the boy at the time of his escape. After the conviction of the boy, an appeal to the Supreme Court had been taken; that Court had decided against the prisoner, and the escape was made before the Superior Court again sat. The Prisoner was defended by John Winslow, David Reid, and Benj'n F. Atkins, Esqrs.

Another indictment, founded on the same transaction, was [illegible] the Court. It [illegible] the [illegible] negro boy aforesaid, and selling him as a slave in South Carolina.

We believe that there was on the docket also, a case of [illegible] against some woman [illegible]. It was not tried.

It is [illegible] that we have seen something [illegible] of the manner in which Mr. Ashe has discharged the duties of the office conferred on him by the last Legislature, during this his first Circuit. And it is with pleasure we state, that he has given great satisfaction to the public—much greater than could have been expected, considering that he succeeded so able and experienced an officer as the late incumbent.

We learn also, from various sources, that the appointment of Mr. Stanly as Attorney General, has proved to be a most excellent and acceptable one.

The President's Visit.—The Union publishes a correspondence between the Committee of citizens of Franklin, Granville, and Warren counties, and Mr Polk, from which we learn, that he intends to leave Washington on Friday the 28th inst., to arrive at Gaston on the night of that day, at Raleigh on Saturday the 29th, and remain there [illegible] Monday. Mr. Mason will accompany the President. Mr. Buchanan regrets that it was not in his power to do likewise.

The Memory.—We have not had much to do with "Phreno-Mnemotechny, or the Art of Improving the Memory," but we confess that five minutes spent yesterday with Professor Miles, whose advertisement of a gratuitous Lecture this Evening will be found in another column, has changed our opinion, and satisfied us that it is no [illegible]. To mention a single test to which we subjected Mr. Miles: We wrote out, at random, 28 figures, and read them to him, two at a time. As soon as we had done so, he repeated them, without a single mistake. After asking him various questions on other points, he returned to the 28 figures, and repeated them correctly *backwards*.

The Next Congress.—Elections for Members of the next House of Representatives have taken place in 21 States, in which have been elected 86 Whigs, 71 Locos, and 1 Native. There are 9 vacancies to be filled in those States. And there are 8 States in which elections are yet to be held.—Supposing there be no change in any of these, the House would stand 109 Whig to 117 Loco, including the 7 South Carolina members, who can scarcely be counted for the Administration. But the Whigs expect to gain 3 or 4 in this State, and 10 or 12 more in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Maryland, &c. So that we look for a decided majority of Whigs in the next House.

In the last House, Polk's majority was 70.

What an evidence of the popularity of himself and his War!

Will there be Peace?—One would think that it is scarcely possible that Mexico can longer refuse to negotiate for peace, after the successive defeats she has sustained, uncheered by a single victory, notwithstanding the great advantages she has possessed in fortifications, mountain passes, superiority of numbers, and that which ought to exceed all these, the consideration that her people fought for their own homes. We sincerely hope and believe that she will now be inclined to listen to terms, however hard may be those exacted from her. Blood enough has been shed, on both sides. The people of Mexico can scarcely retain their confidence in Santa Anna, who issues such patriotic proclamations, and then runs away from every battle field; and if they lose confidence in him, the way to a peace must be opened. We shall not be surprised to hear that Santa Anna's life was sacrificed to the popular fury in the city of Mexico, to which he doubtless fled.

The citizens of Raleigh, in public meeting, have resolved to present a Sword, with appropriate devices, to their townsman, Lieut. Francis T. Bryan, of the Army, as a token of their admiration of his gallant conduct in the Battle of Buena Vista.

Postage.—The Union states that at 50 or 60 of the principal Post Offices, the revenue for the first quarter of this year shows an increase of about 17 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of last year. We are glad to hear it, as it will perpetuate the low postage system.

Virginia Elections.—The Whig of yesterday says that McMullen, Loco, is elected over Fulton by *one vote!* And it is reported that Irving, Whig, will contest the election of Bocock, whose majority is 12. The delegation stands, 5 Whigs, 9 Locos, 1 vacancy. Whig gain 1.

In the nine districts fully heard from, the Whig gain is 3730. In Fulton's it is nearly 1000 more. Six Locos are elected to Congress by majorities amounting in all to only 104.

There will be *a tie* on joint ballot in the next Legislature of Virginia. In the Senate 21 Locos to 11 Whigs. In the House 62 Locos to 72 Whigs. If this had happened at the election last year, Mr. Archer might have retained his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Botts.—The District which recently elected Mr. Botts by a majority of upwards of 100 votes, was laid out by the Loco foco Legislature of 1842 for the express purpose of defeating his election. The object was accomplished, [illegible] again in 1845; but now [illegible] the District.

An odd consolation.—[illegible] the declaration, that [illegible] believe that Mr. Polk is stronger now in Virginia than he was when he was elected!" [illegible] Mr. Polk's strength. About the time he was elected, she not only gave him a majority of about [illegible] votes, but she sent 13 [illegible] to Congress, and a majority of 24 to the Legislature. Now, by way of showing [illegible] only 9 [illegible] of 15, and the majority in the Legislature is [illegible].

The Richmond Enquirer [illegible] humbugged by the cry of "Whig War! Polk's war!" &c. Why, the Union [illegible] contended that the war [illegible] Whigs [illegible]. We have no doubt the Enquirer is right. The war is odious.

Very late from Europe.—The Caledonia, at Boston, has brought Liverpool papers to the 20th ult.

Cotton had advanced about ¼d. [illegible], and was selling at [illegible]. At the very latest [illegible] the sales were small, and the prices [illegible]

[illegible]

A Correspondent [illegible] Mexico [illegible]

[illegible]

However [illegible]

[illegible] the marching [illegible] only 330 men [illegible] were on that day on the sick list. The disease was principally [illegible] the bad water they are obliged to drink. On the march to Alvarado, says the writer, the men would [illegible] the green slime from the surface of the ponds, and drank the water, and that after it was stirred by cavalry and artillery had passed through; and you may judge how our boys relished it. The boys have got all they bargained for, and some say, a *little* more; but I am glad to say they bear their treatment as soldiers. The deaths in our regiment I think will now average one each day." The writer complains that the regiment has been ill-used, in that they have not yet received any portion of the appropriation made for them by the State in December last!

This regiment formed part of Gen. Quitman's Brigade which marched from Vera Cruz to Alvarado, found the place already surrendered, and then marched back, (160 miles altogether, over a very sandy road and under a broiling hot sun.—And when they got back they were five days without tents, exposed to the hot sun in the day and the heavy dews at night.

Revenue and Expenses.—The Secretary of the Treasury has published a Statement showing the Receipts for the last three months to be, from Customs $6,360,000; lands $290,000; miscellaneous $17,000; loans and treasury notes $7,540,950. In all, $14,067,950. The expenses amounted to $13,147,174 94. Of which for the army and navy $8,011,000 21; reimbursement of treasury notes $2,316,040 67, &c.

We understand that a portion of the citizens of this place have raised a subscription to present Lieut. Charles R. Jones with a sword, sash, and epaulettes.

The Capitol Square.—We understand that the contract for enclosing the Capitol Square, has been given to Messrs. Burns and Stronach, of this City. Their bid, omitting fractions, was $9,700. It is their intention, we learn, to erect at once a Cupola Furnace in this City.

Raleigh Register.

It is of course needless to tell our young readers at the University, that the annexed "doggrel," (as the author styles it in a private note,) is a parody of Byron's beautiful Prologue to the "Bryde of Abydos." (They doubtless read Byron who read nothing else.) It will be seen that the author has shown no *partiality* between the different Classes in College.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Know ye the spot where the Blackboard and Honor
Are direst of curses to Sophs and to Fresh;
Where the pains of dismission, and hopes of diploma
Never chequer the dreams of an idle "Malish"?
Know ye of rockwalls and ditches the land,
Where the granite is brickwork, the terraces—sand!
Where the speeches of Seniors, quotation-oppressed,
In opinion of *Subs* may compare with the best;
Where "Demand and Supply!" your all conquering law,
Rob barracks and henroosts from "Pan Hook" to "Haw";
Where 'Possums and 'Simmons are fairest of fruit,
And the [illegible] serenade never is mute;
Where groves are as green as the students they shade,
And nought can be worse than the warm lemonade.
'Tis the land where the Junior, sworn foeman to books,
Beats College *all holler* in playing for Knucks;
From supper till sundown still kneels at his taw;
Where shaving and students are *done* by Dave Moore;
'Tis the site of the *Chapel*, the slope of the *Hill*;
Can it suit on such spot as as Students will swill!
Oh! passing the *abundance* of Blackboards and Chalk
Are the liquors they drink and the nonsense they talk.

Yours truly, LORD BYRON.

Arrival of Mr. Webster.—Hon. Daniel Webster and Lady arrived in this City, on Saturday last, by the Northern Cars, and are the guests of his Excellency, Gov. Graham. On Sunday, they attended the Episcopal Church. On yesterday, the Executive Mansion was thrown open, and our community, generally, availed themselves of the occasion, to pay their respects to the distinguished strangers.—This evening (Monday,) the Lady of Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., will hold a *Soiree*, in honor of Mrs. Webster, at which a large number of our Citizens will, doubtless, be present. We understand that it is Mr. Webster's intention to proceed on his Southern Journey this morning. (*Tuesday*) [illegible] Wilmington.

A Public Dinner was offered him in this City, but he was compelled to decline the [illegible]. We will publish the Correspondence in our next.—*Raleigh Register.*

MR. WEBSTER AND THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A committee on behalf of the Students of Chapel Hill, consisting of Messrs. *Daniel Huston, L. L. Love, D. Clanton*, and *J. J. Pettigrew*, invited Mr. Webster to [illegible] the University in his way. To which Mr. W. replied, that he "felt greatly honored by the invitation," and "that on many accounts such a visit would be most agreeable," but that "unexpected circumstances had detained him so long, and the season was so far advanced, that he was not likely to have time for complying with their very respectful and friendly request."

We regret that this distinguished man, who is scarcely less a scholar, than a statesman and orator, could not visit the University, and show to our young Collegians a living example of the splendid success which may result from a patient and persevering pursuit of science.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Webster.—This gentleman arrived in Wilmington from Raleigh on Wednesday's train, and was escorted to the residence of Ex-Governor Dudley by a committee of citizens appointed by the Intendent of Police of the Town. On yesterday he gave an audience to those citizens of Wilmington who were desirous of seeing him, at the Masonic Hall. A number of the people of Wilmington called upon him, to whom he made a short address, in which he carefully refrained from any allusions to the current politics of the day. He departed in the steamer for Charleston [illegible] afternoon, on his way to New Orleans, which we learn he purposes visiting.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Remarkable Case of Delusion.—The Washington Union says: "We have every reason to believe that Mr. Polk is stronger now in Virginia than he was when he was elected." If the Whigs had carried EVERY member of Congress, according to this process of reasoning, his popularity would have been unbounded!

A correspondent of the Union, writing from Halifax county, seems to be under the influence of a similar delusion, when he declares—with a grave face—that Mr. Tredway, a decided Administration man, was "defeated by the popularity of the Administration"!!!

Clear cases of lunacy these, justifying a writ of inquiry whether the writers are not suitable candidates for straitjackets.

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The Cause and Consequence.—The reader may remember that, some months ago, the Massachusetts Peace Society offered a handsome reward for the best essay on the origin and result of the Mexican War. We give, below, the only one we have met with, as having been written for the prize. To our thinking, no better or more conclusive, on both points, could have been drawn up, and we are obliged to the witty author for the permission he has given us to publish it, in advance of the judge's decision on the essay entitled to the prize.—[Eds.

AN ESSAY

UPON THE

WAR WITH MEXICO,

ITS ORIGIN, AND ITS RESULTS:

CAREFULLY CONSIDERED, AND METHODICALLY DIGESTED.

BY

An Odd Sort of Fellow.

CHAPTER I.

On the Origin of the War

§ 1. Texas.

CHAPTER II.

On the Result of the War.

§ 1. Taxes.

FINIS.

Mem.—A reward of $500 having been offered by the Peace Society for the best Essay upon the subject, the author confidently reckons and calculates upon receiving the same *speedily*; as he has particular occasion for that precise sum, just at present.

Nashville Convention.—We have not yet received the proceedings of this body, which met on Thursday last; but we learn that the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, of Halifax, was nominated. All the counties, with the exception of Warren, were represented. The only gentlemen before the Convention were Mr. Daniel, and James B. Shepard, Esq. of Wake; and Mr. Daniel having received the votes of Halifax, Edgecombe, Franklin, and Nash, was duly nominated. Mr. Shepard received the vote of Wake; and Johnston was divided.

The other candidates in the District are, General Hawkins and Dr. Pritchard, of Warren; A. H. Arrington, Esq. of Nash; and Henry I. Toole, Esq. of Edgecomb—all Democrats.—*Louisburg Union.*

Capt. W. J. Clark's Company.—We are gratified in being able to state, that Capt. William J. Clark has succeeded in raising the Company of Infantry in the Regular Army, to the command of which he has lately been appointed. The recruiting has been rapid, owing to the untiring energy of the Captain and the officers. His Company now numbers about 80; and we understand the *materiel* of which it is composed is first rate. Capt. C. has with him some ten or twelve Franklin boys, who we hope may prove a credit to the County, and of whom we doubt not we shall hear a good account, should they ever be called upon to face their country's enemies. Success to them, one and all. We know their gallant Captain well; and that, in whatever situation he may be placed, the honor of his country and of his native State will be safe in his hands—and we shall part with him with the less regret, that he is in the path to fame and distinction. We hope to hear from this Company often.—*Ibid.*

The Union and the Virginia Elections.—After having spent some weeks in joyful anticipation of a Democratic triumph in Virginia, the Washington Union promises soon to set about the task of accounting for the woful defeat which his party has sustained. The editor of the Union will save himself a deal of useless trouble if he will just come out like a candid man and admit that he has caught "unmitigated and unmitigable *Zack*," and that he caught it for the want of votes to prevent his catching it.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency at a very large and enthusiastic public meeting of the citizens of Louisville, Ky., on the 24th. Hon. W. J. Graves presided. In an article on this event, the "Journal" of that place gives the following interesting facts:

"Gen. Taylor's father settled within a few miles of this city when the whole country was an almost unbroken wilderness; and it is here that Zachary Taylor, for more than half a century, has been more familiarly known than in any other place in the Union—known as a child, as a man, as a citizen, as a neighbor. It is here that, before he was known to fame he was appreciated and loved for his Cato-like integrity, for the private and social virtues that mantle over his character, and for his unerring practical sense, qualities which, after all, are better tests of a man's fitness for high office than any mere splendor of success or brilliancy of result. In private life such is his well known character that no possible combination of misfortunes could for an instant have shaken the confidence of any, who knew him, in his sound judgment and unbending uprightness; and so it has been in the recent campaign. Who does not remember, when a report came that his army had been routed and cut to pieces near Saltillo, that, amid the agony of distress which distracted the public mind, there was not one word of disapproval of Zachary Taylor? Every body seemed to take it for granted, that, if the supposed disaster to our arms could have been averted by human agency, Zachary Taylor would have succeeded."

By this Morning's Mail.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Picayune Extra of May 3d, contains Vera Cruz dates to the 24th ult. brought by Schr. Gen Patterson, which, on the passage, fell in with the American squadron returning from the expedition to Tuspan. That city was captured on the 19th April, after severe resistance. American loss 4 killed and 14 wounded. Among the wounded Com'r Tattnall, Lieut. Hartstene, and Passed Midshipman Lowry, slightly, and Lieut. Parker severely. The guns at Tuspan were spiked, the place rendered defenceless, and abandoned.

The Picayune received the Vera Cruz Eagle to the 22d. It contained very little news from the army, though there had been several arrivals from it. It was reported in New Orleans that Gen. Shields died of his wounds on the 19th, but the Picayune has no such information, and discredits the report. It was thought he could not survive. Capt. Johnson remained in a very critical state. Gen. Pillow's wound is not serious.

A Seargeant had been wounded, and a teamster killed, by the Mexicans, between the army and Vera Cruz. It was very dangerous travelling on that road.

From Matamoras the Picayune learns that Col. Cushing had been ordered to collect $47,500 from Matamoras, the proportion of that town of the requisition in payment of the public property destroyed by the Mexicans on the road to Monterey.

Mr. WEBSTER.—The Charleston Courier furnishes the particulars of a most brilliant reception of Mr. Webster in that city.

This morning's mail brought the following reply to the invitation from this place:—

Charleston, S. C. May 8, 1847.

Gentlemen: Gov. Graham has forwarded to me your very friendly letter of the 3d instant, inviting me to Fayetteville; but which letter did not reach Raleigh, till after my departure from that City. In arranging a plan for the tour I am making, it was originally my purpose, by all means, to take Fayetteville in my way; and when at Raleigh, if I had not found myself most unhappily thrown back, in point of time, by unexpected detention at the North, so that some important sacrifices must be made, I should have waited, of course, for no invitation to visit your interesting town, so well worth seeing, as I believe it to be, and so much connected, commercially, with us of the East. But for the reasons which I have mentioned, I felt obliged to proceed to Wilmington by the Rail Road; a necessity, which I shall not cease to regret.

I am obliged to you, Gentlemen, for your kind and hospitable invitation. I assure you, it would have given me great pleasure to have met with you, and your fellow citizens. The disappointment, I am sure, is quite as much felt on my side, as it can be on yours; and nothing remains, but that, while expressing my gratitude, and my regrets, I pray you to allow me, also, to tender to you my sincere good wishes and regards.

Your obliged friend and fellow citizen,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Edward Lee Winslow, Esq. and other citizens of Fayetteville.

The Union of Saturday night contains a "hasty" official report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, written by Gen. Scott on the battle field. It does not differ essentially from the accounts already given.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, 21st ult., in the vicinity of Fayetteville, by Rev. E. McNair, Mr. ROBT. D JONES to Miss ISABELLE McLERAN, daughter of Arch'd McLeran.

On the 29th ultimo, by Rev. J. Tarrant, Mr. JOHN WALL, to Miss ELIZA INGRAM, all of Anson county.

In Duplin county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. George W. Hoffam, Mr. HENRY A. BIZZELL, to Miss MARY A. ROYAL, both of Duplin.

In Johnston county, on the 20th ult, by Bryant R. Hunrant, Esq. Dr. JAMES S. HACKNEY, formerly of Chatham county, to Miss MARY J. CHRISTMAN, formerly of Stokes county, eldest daughter of Thos. F. Christman.

In Rockingham county, Va., on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Thos. Castleman, WM. HENRY TAMS to MARIA ANTOINETTE, daughter of the Hon. Dan'l Smith.

DIED.

In Orange County, on the 26th ult., Mrs. SARAH RAY, widow of the late John Ray, aged 82 years.

In Hillsborough, on the 30th ult., JAMES S. NICHOLS, son of Richeson Nichols, Esq. aged 14 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 11.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	8½ a 9	Oats,	40
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	1¼ a 11¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	65 a 70	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 60 a 1¾
Flour,	5½ a 6	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1¼ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Produce continues to come to market freely for the season, and no change to notice in prices. Cotton 11¼ to 11¾. Corn 65 to 70. Oats 40. Flour 5½ to 6.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has declined; sales 3 25 for Virgin, 2 25 for Yellow, and 1 25 for Hard. No transaction in Spirits. Tar is scarce at 1 40 to 1 45. Lumber and Timber plenty—sales dull. Flooring Boards 7 to 7 50; Wide 5 to 5 25; Scantling 4 00. Bacon 9 to 10. Corn 90 to 95. Fayetteville Flour 6 to 6 75. Hay $1. Lard 9 to 10. Molasses 24 to 25 cts.

At New York, the Caledonia's news not only sustained the previous rise in Cotton, but put up prices ¼ to ⅜ cent. Uplands 11 to 14 cents. Flour has risen to 7 37, and Corn to 92 to 100. Money is plenty, and Government Stocks are 5 per cent. premium, the opinion being that peace is near at hand.

Cotton at Cheraw, 10¾ to 11¾.

Total receipts of cotton 1,642,357 bales, against 1,850,763 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for Cook & Troy, G Denning, C T Haigh, H & E J Lilly, C T Haigh & Son, H L Myrover & Co, B Rose & Son, T S Lutterloh, D A Ray & Co, C B Mallett, and J M Rose, of this place; and for G Womack, J Cowles, Richmond Man Co, W T Horn, R Grey, Worth & Sanders, and C Cherry, of the interior.

May 9.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Mallett & Huske, E W Willkings, C T Haigh & Son, H & E J Lilly, T S Lutterloh, J Jessup, J & T Waddill, Cook & Troy, J M Rose, B Rose & Son, E J Hale, J Brookshank, Capt Bradford, Hall & Hall, Williams, McGilvary & Co, Rockfish Co, H Erambert, G Leader, and Hon H Potter, of this place; and for J & R Sloan, J McIver, T McNeely, G W Brown, M Brown, Holcomb & Watson, A C Blum, J & R Gilmer, C Stanford, Dr Belly, E A Vogler, D Wilson, J W McRae, Dr McQueen, Dr McNeill, R W Lucas, J Banner, R A King, Washington Mining Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Capt Richards, Honeycut & Co, J Richardson, and F Hedder, of the interior.

May 10.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for J H Hall, Rev J Story, Rev W G Conner, Hall & Hall, B Rose & Son, W G Matthews, Cook & Troy, D A Ray & Co, E Fuller, H Leete, S T Hawley, D Johnson, P Taylor, W McIntyre, S J Hinsdale, Rockfish Co, W Winslow, B M Dowd, C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkings, H Erambert, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, G W McDonald, Capt Bradford, F T Ward, and W H Hardin, of this place; and for J & W Murphy, W Murphy, J G Lash, J P Covington, J A Bitting, Dr P J A Haines, W Peck, L C Hoit, R A King, Prof. Phelter, T S Ashe, A H Lindsay, Randolph Co, G Makepeace, M Cain, E R Boneh, G & D Mosteller, W E McB Bowan, and R Kirkpatrick, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 1.—Barque Susan from Charleston; Schrs Henrietta from Boston, Joseph Lybrand from Philadelphia. 3.—Schrs. Ellen Perkins from N. York, Watchman from Thomaston, Me., Caroline from Boston, Leesburg from Philadelphia. 4.—Schrs. L. P. Smith from New York, Pearl from Jacksonville. 5.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, Levity from Providence, R. I.

DR. GILCHRIST expects to return to Fayetteville about the 25th inst.
May 10. 62-2w
☞ Carolinian copy.

Lecture on Phreno-Mnemotechny,

Or Art of Improving the Memory.

P. MILES, Professor of Phreno-Mnemotechny, invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place to attend a Lecture on this new and extraordinary Art, at the Long Room of Briggs's Hotel, on Tuesday Evening, May 11th, at 8 o'clock.

The Lecturer would refer to the exercises at the introductory, and to the unsolicited testimonials of a large number of the most eminent scholars in the Union, in proof of the great utility of this Art, and the ease with which it can be acquired by both old and young. A volume of facts, events, statistics, and other information, will be put in the hands of the audience, showing the very great extent to which this system has been carried. Extraordinary trials of Memory will be given by the Lecturer, which would be actual impossibilities for any unassisted mind. The public, particularly Ladies, Professional and Literary Gentlemen, Parents and Teachers, are invited to attend the Introductory Lecture, and witness the exercises of the evening.

☞ *Admittance Free.*

24 *Likely Negroes for Sale.*

I WILL sell at the door of the Court house in Fayetteville on the Tuesday of June County Court, being the 8th of June next, twenty four likely NEGROES, the property of the late Col. Giles W. Pearson. Six months credit with interest from date, or discount for cash.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Ex'r.
May 10, 1847. 62-ts

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscribers will please come forward and make immediate payment. A. & E. McPHERSON.
May 8, 1847. 62-3w

Uncommonly Cheap Goods.

JUST received at the New Lace Store, on Hay street, opposite D. A. Ray & Co., a most splendid assortment of French Goods, which will be sold very cheap, as follows: New style French worked Collars, from 30 cts. to $5 00; Mitts and Gloves, only 5 cts. per pair; inside Hhdkfs., from 50 cts. to $4 50; col'd French Lawns, only 25 cts. per yd. (worth 50:) Bonnet and Cap Ribbon, at all prices; plain Muslins for dresses, from 20 to 75 cts. per yard; new style French Robes, only $4 50; children's worked Waists, 50 cts; Laces of every description, from 1 ct. to $2 50 cts. per yd.; also a good assortment of Mitts, Gloves, Steel Beads, Purses, Hair Platts, Linen Hdkfs, worked Cuffs, Netts, &c. &c. at astonishing low prices.

J. T. & C. KING.

N. B. A liberal deduction will be made to those who buy to sell again. J. T. & C. K.
April 11 62tf

ICE CREAM

CAN NOW BE HAD DAILY, AT
PRIOR'S.
May 8, 1847. 62-3w

Just Received from New York this Day,

LADIES' Fashionable black and col'd Bareges, for dresses; also, superior Pearl and Straw Bonnets, the newest style.

Also, Gentlemen's Panama Hats, of the best quality and newest style.

G. & H. McMILLAN.
May 10. 62-3w

NEW

DRY GOODS

Cash Bargain Store.

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Price* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share (at least) of the custom of the community.

Having been transacting business at the North, which caused him to be constantly in the market, purchasers can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery, and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal, as will, we think, obviate the difficulty of going further. CALL and SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.

North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
May 10. 62-tm

THE Committee for the Relief of Scotland acknowledge the receipt of 24 Bushels Corn from Duncan Murchison and others, Moore county; and Two Dollars and Sixty Cents from the Franklin Fire Company, Rockfish.

D. A. RAY & CO.,
D. & W. McLAURIN,
A. & E. McPHERSON,
Committee.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

IT is designed by the Bishop of the Diocese, to open a School for Boys in the neighborhood of Raleigh. For this purpose, an estate has been purchased about 8 miles from the City, which, in respect to retirement, healthiness, and pleasantness of situation, is all that can be desired for such an institution. The buildings will accommodate, comfortably, thirty boys, which, for the present, must be the limit of the School. It is designed, in this School, to revive a class, which, unfortunately, has become almost extinct in our community, namely, *the class of boys*. With this view, pupils will be admitted at any period of childhood, however early, but not after they are 14 years of age. They may continue in the School, as long, as by their good conduct, they entitle themselves to its privileges. The use of Tobacco, in any form, by the boys, will not be allowed. A style of dress, simple and uniform, will be prescribed. And above all, and this is the great object of the School, a constant endeavor will be made so to imbue the minds of the children with moral and religious knowledge, principles, and affections, that when they *really get to be men*, they may be fitted to discharge the high functions of an American citizen, with an eye steadily directed towards their citizenship in that "better country, which is eternal in the heavens." To this end, the Head of the School will be a Clergyman, who will be the spiritual father of the boys; and a chapel will be erected—the daily services of which, it is earnestly hoped, will materially contribute towards "bringing many sons unto glory."

Due notice will be given of the time when the School will be opened, which, probably, will not be later than the 1st July. After the opening of the School, its Sessions will correspond with those of St. Mary's, for the convenience of parents and guardians, who may desire to send children to both Schools.

The expense for board, washing, &c. with tuition in the Ancient Languages, English and French, will not exceed $175 per annum. The advantages of every kind afforded to the boys, will be at least equal to those furnished by the best Northern Schools.

Till the appointment of a Rector, application for the admission of pupils, or for information, may be made to the Bishop of the Diocese, or to the Subscriber, in Raleigh.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
May 3, 1846. 1w

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,

CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber, lately having become the purchaser and sole proprietor of this well known and pleasant WATERING PLACE, situate in the Western part of Chatham County, and about 18 miles West of Pittsborough, the County seat of said County, will be ready for the reception of company by the 15th of May next.

The qualities of these Springs having been fairly tested by Professor Olmsted a few years ago, and he pronounced them possessing the best medical properties, which will be entirely sufficient for at least a visit and experiment.

The accommodations will be of the best character that this part of the country affords; and the Springs being located in one of the most salubrious Districts of Central Carolina, and in a pleasant and moral neighborhood, invalids and citizens of the lower country, desirous of a healthy Summer residence, will find it greatly to their advantage to give this place a trial before resorting to more distant and expensive, but less agreeable watering places.

The Proprietor having been at considerable expense in fitting up his buildings, and making all necessary improvements, flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement; and he intends to spare no efforts to furnish his visitors with every thing that they may desire within his reach.

Price of Board shall be as reasonable as the Proprietor can possibly afford.

ABNER B. MARSH.
Chatham County, April 25, 1847. 62-4t*

☞ Wil. Chronicle and Raleigh Standard, tf, and forward acct's to Emerson's Tan Yard.

CONSUMPTION.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white-haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ills, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and

"Waft on to fame"

the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

FOR SALE.

1 CASK superior FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto Holland Gin,
1 ditto London Porter,
And an assortment of fine and common WINES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 5. 57-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market. JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.
March 22. 55-tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugar, per hhd.,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last season. She is unquestionably the lightest draft of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Present terms for receiving and forwarding are as follows:

Receiving and forwarding at Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 1½ per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.
JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.
H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS just received a FULL SUPPLY OF **GOODS** suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles: [illegible]
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pensions and renewals directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate [illegible] readily and cheaply, and [illegible] without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the [illegible] by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of the most [illegible] character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been [illegible] cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against [illegible] of this kind, but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches,
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES,
Steamer COTTON PLANT,
Tow Boats BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will [illegible] *all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,

Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Cassia.

Also, Mustard, Blacking, Scotch Snuff & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at
PRIOR'S.
Jan 30, 1847. 48-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and one that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.
DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.
Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving per St'r W. B. Meares, the most of their Spring Supplies of *Seasonable Goods*, consisting of DRY GOODS in great variety, many new styles suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., embracing one of the largest stocks ever offered by them, and which they intend selling at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to call and examine.
March 22. 55-8w

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of a great variety of French, English, and American Prints, Muslins, Balzorines, and Bareges, and other new style of plaid goods; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; French, English, and American Drap-d'etes; Merino Cashmere and Cashmerett; Alpacas and Bombazines; Oregon and Monterey Cassimeres; Silk and Satin Vestings; Marseilles and Cashmere ditto; brown and bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton 10-4 and 12-4 Sheeting; Silk and Kid Gloves; Corded and Grass Skirts, and other new styles; Brown Linen and Linen Drills; white and fancy Mits; Nankeen and Kentucky Jeans; Camlets and Coatings of all kinds, black and white Muslins and Ginghams; Florence and Straw Bonnets; Fur, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Infants' and Pedal ditto; Boots and Shoes. And a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention. All those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere. As the above Goods were purchased low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash, or to those who pay their bills when presented.
March 22, 1847. 55-2m

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All [illegible] from the country will be promptly [illegible]
March [illegible] 1847. 52-tf

FOR SALE.

2 NORTHERN MADE BUGGIES.
HALL & HALL.
March 2, 1847. 52tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c. for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Beaver and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Select, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.
J. C. T.
Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McAra's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.
WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.
LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1847.

Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the Court, that James T. Johnson, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, and hath removed to parts unknown, and hath no known agent or attorney, and the Petition in this case, after due advertisement, having been taken pro confesso against him, and set for hearing ex parte, it is ordered that the deposition of Green Farr and others be taken at the Post Office at the Fish Dam, Union District, South Carolina, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of August next, to be read in evidence on the trial of this cause, and that advertisement of the same for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer be sufficient notice to the Defendant of the time and place of taking said depositions.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1847.
6t-3a] A. B. SMITH, Clk.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

JOHN C. DYE is now receiving his Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of—English and American Prints; Printed Muslins; Lawns; California and Balzorine Robes; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; White Lace Bonnets; Lace and Gymp Cord do; Misses' do; Ladies' and Misses' Shoes; Umbrellas; Parasols; fine French Cloths and Cassimeres; Satin and Marseilles Vesting; fine brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting; Irish Linen; Linen Drill; Bed Ticking; fine Fur, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; Wool do; Boots and Shoes; &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Call and examine. South side Hay street, McAra's Buildings.
April 12, 1847. 58-8w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y.
For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply. EDWIN GLOVER.
February 22, 1847. 51-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES.
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto do ditto Rio Coffee,
With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas and Family Groceries, for sale by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

BOSTON FRESH POND ICE.

FOR SALE, deliverable at Latta's Ice House, [illegible] morning, except Sundays, between [illegible] Price 2 cents a pound [illegible]
[illegible] & BROOKSBANK.
April 3. [illegible]

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE established their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Counties of North Carolina, and on [illegible] as favorable as any [illegible] Company.

Applications [illegible] containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $275,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1819,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for [illegible] years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 13tf

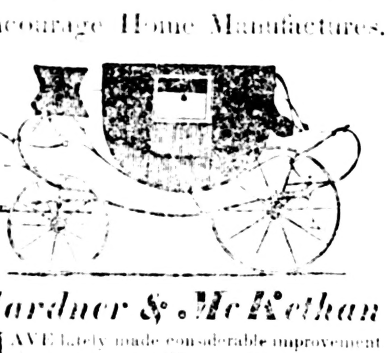
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
July 1.—15tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846 16-12m

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS,** consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleh'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents black silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

FOR SALE.

33,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for cash or on time to good men. [illegible] will be shipped to New York. No other hides in town. Those who expect a supply [illegible] place had best apply soon.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 24, 1847. 55-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate are also requested to present them to the Executors as the law prescribes.
ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March [illegible] 1847. [illegible]

2,000 lbs. BACON.

[illegible]
[illegible] HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. [illegible]

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov 2, 1846. 35-y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Trains both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going North or South.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.
JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 27, 1846. 42-tf

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinery, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shapes.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.
April 21. 60-tf

F. T. WARD

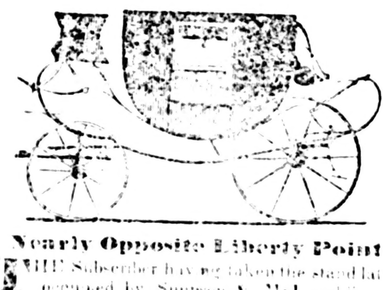
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 3 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec 28. 43-tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

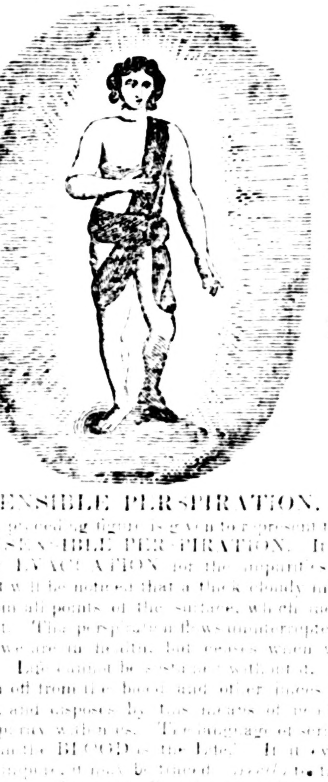
ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.
Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Roy's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S



OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that the perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, that "the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homœopathist deals out infinitessimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed. Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

CONSUMPTION.—[illegible]

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the headache of 12 years' standing, [illegible]

[illegible]

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. [illegible]

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases, and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good.—as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as men tread the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co. are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

MILLINERY.

MRS HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored [illegible] &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders in all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions received.
March 22, 1847. [illegible]

THYME, Summer Savory, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

50 BAGS strictly prime, [illegible] for sale by B. ROSE & [illegible]
March 8, 1847.

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

Universal PILLS

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and [illegible] Tonic.

THESE Pills have become [illegible] to persons suffering under nearly [illegible] which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to those who are afflicted with [illegible] Complaint [illegible] correcting the stomach and liver [illegible] healthy state, and to purify [illegible]

They are acknowledged by those who are using them to be [illegible] pleasant in taste, operation, and [illegible] and efficient medicine ever offered [illegible] who once make a trial of them [illegible] willing to be without them [illegible] their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with [illegible] will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Persons asking for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS [illegible] New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent [illegible]
April 12, 1847.

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT [illegible] when not professionally engaged, [illegible] office near Eccles's Bridge, [illegible] present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.
August 18, 1846. [illegible]

To Timber Getters.

THE Subscribers will continue [illegible] the notice of their intention as [illegible] Timber as heretofore, under the Firm of [illegible] & Caswell.
T. MATHEWS,
D. CASWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 10, 1846. [illegible]

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. [illegible] and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Dec. 29, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. [illegible]

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

[illegible] Wheels have [illegible] of nearly 100 [illegible] County, the Subscribers have [illegible] to North Carolina. [illegible] successful operation in Cumberland County [illegible] property [illegible] of the Mill and in quantity of Work, greatly exceed the most sanguine expectations. The testimony of whom are gentlemen [illegible] for their science and practical skill, who testify to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than common Flutter Wheels. They will save [illegible] the water, and run well in back water [illegible] feet head above. The speed of the [illegible] increased to more than double the stones [illegible]

The price of an individual right for one pair Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in use for 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving these Wheels, and stating that their Saws [illegible] this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and as high as 4000 feet a day, and save one-half the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John Mc[illegible].
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. [illegible]
J. R. [illegible], Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & [illegible].
Smith & [illegible].
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joyner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf